

SIXTY-TWO CONVICTED

By the Military Court at Honolulu.

THE EX-QUEEN'S EXAMINATION

The Jury Will Probably Bring In a Verdict of Guilty in Her Case.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—The Mariposa arrived this morning, giving the following advice from Honolulu under date of February 15th:

Lilokalani Dominis, the ex-Queen of Hawaii, was retained on a charge of conspiracy of treason.

The deposed monarch, who is represented by Paul Newman, refused to plead, so a plea of not guilty was entered. The testimony of witnesses sufficed to prove to an impartial observer that she was aware of the rebellion was to be started. The Queen was placed on the stand in her own behalf. Direct examination was confined to an alleged conversation between her and Charles Clark, who testified that he feared her proposal of rebellion. She denied that any such conversation took place. After her examination a statement written by her was filed. It commences with a history of the time when she was deposed and goes on to say:

"The movement undertaken by the Hawaiian last night was entirely uninvited without my knowledge, suggestion, consent or assistance, and this fact is in truth well known to those who took part in it."

Received no information from anyone in regard to whom which were provided, nor of any man who were induced, or to be induced, to join in such uprising.

"I do not know why this information should have been withheld from me. It would not have received my sanction, and I assure the gentlemen of this commission that I had known of any such intention I would have dissuaded the promoters from such a venture."

"This I intended to change my cabinet and to appoint certain officers of the kingdom in the event of my restoration, I will admit. Before the 24th of January, 1895, the day upon which I formally called upon my people to recognize the republic of Hawaii as the only lawful government of these islands, and to support that government, I claim that I had the right to select a cabinet in anticipation of a possibility, and that I was not in violation of any oath or promise."

"I must deny your right to try me in the manner by the court which you have selected for this purpose. In any action you violate your own constitution and laws, which are now the laws of the land."

The most damaging evidence against Lilokalani was her personal diary, which was found in her residence after her arrest. Whether this will be introduced and made public at her trial will depend very much upon the course pursued by her counsel in defending her case.

The ex-Queen recorded her thoughts, desires and impressions very freely, and if her diary is to be published in full it will make interesting reading, not only to her countrymen, but to the people of the United States.

The champion of royalty seems to have been on very intimate terms with President Cleveland, an entry made during the last summer stating: "I, O. Carter called today and delivered President Cleveland's present to me."

What the present was is not stated. Up to the time of the return of the special commission, which went to Washington to interview President Cleveland, the ex-Queen records herself as favoring a waiting policy, confident that the American administration would interfere in her behalf. After Cleveland's answer to the commission was received, however, she became more aggressive, and began to listen with growing favor to those urging an uprising on the part of the natives. According to the diary Rudolph Spreckels called to see her often, and it is recorded as "sitting her to fight out."

She did not agree with him until during his last stay in Honolulu. He indicated that she could get plenty of money in San Francisco to buy arms, carry out a successful rebellion. He is also a willing agent of her policy.

The last entry of the diary was made December 28, 1894, and closed with: "I signed eleven commissions today. There were the names of the officers of the new government referred to in the testimony of her private secretary."

The documents have been concealed and destroyed and her attorney has endeavored to prove that they never existed. This entry clinches the government's position.

The jury will probably bring in a verdict of guilty of treason, unless the attorney can prove that they never existed. It is believed that she will not be imprisoned, but will be allowed freedom on her own recognizance.

The next case to be tried will be that of John Kanaloa. He was a prince under the monarchy and was to be king in case the rebellion was successful. The Queen was to abdicate in his behalf in order to give him the throne. The fact is well known by the English residents who have had little sympathy for the Queen and her rebellions.

The Queen's departure for Victoria was delayed for two hours in order to give Johnston, Miller and Cronston, the banished men, an opportunity to see their respective consuls. Johnston talked to British Commissioner (Hawes), after which he stated that he was satisfied to go. The German consul also objected in the case of Miller. After the steamer sailed Minister Willis boarded the Philadelphia and had a conversation with Arthur Benjamin. Willis is still a thorn in the side of the government and his every movement is watched anxiously, as it is feared that he may call the forces of the Philadelphia to his aid in case the government should be inclined to inaugurate a rebellion.

The advertiser recently published an editorial commenting unfavorably upon the course of the American government in relation to Olanston's deportation. F. M. Hatch, minister of foreign affairs, sent a letter expressing the desirability of exercising caution in editorial comments upon the official conduct of the United States representative in Hawaii.

The government is collecting evidence against Rudolph Spreckels, but no move will be made in his case until the authorities are certain that he was mixed up in the rebellion.

A rumor was started to the effect that Carl Wideman, William Craig and Louis Madshall, three men convicted of treason, were to be deported today, along with a number of others. When told of the rumor a cabinet officer stated that there was no truth in the story. He said the government had no intention of sending the men named away. They will be kept in jail until

DOLE'S SWEAT PROCESS

How a Confession Was Wrung From Davies.

SUSPENDED BY HIS TAILORS

Wideman Kept in Ice Water Until Action of the Heart Had Almost Cessated.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—The Call prints the following from Honolulu: The success of the government of Hawaii in conducting its treason cases was due to the incriminating evidence given by Captain William Davies of the steamer Waimanalo.

The manner in which the sworn statement was wrung from Davies is interesting, as showing the peculiar legal process at present existing in the Hawaiian Islands. Davies and his mate, Knudsen, were arrested on the morning of January 25th. Knudsen made a confession telling what little he knew. Davies, who is an American citizen, refused to give any information, and while pretending his innocence, demanded an interview with the United States minister. This was refused.

Davies was then taken into the prison yard, where he was shown two ringed bolts in the yard above his head. The confirmed inquisitors of the government then gave the captain to understand that if a complete confession was not forthcoming he would be strung up by the thumbs.

Davies did not flinch, but demanded that if the American minister could not come the consul general should be informed that he, as an American citizen, wished to see him.

His protest was in vain. His legs were bound below the knees and his thumbs were lashed with whiplows to the ringbolts. A box was placed below him, so that the unfortunate man's toes just touched it. Davies was stripped to the waist, while Marshall Hitchcock, Attorney General Smith and Surgeon Cooper, with a photographer, awaited the statement which they believed would be shortly forthcoming. They were taken Davies would not speak. Sweat poured from every pore. The strong man, in his agonies, begged a drop of water to cool the thirst that consumed him. The tendons of the wrists were lashed until like strands of rope, the blood-vessels knotted on his arms and legs, swelling as if ready to burst with congestion. His tormentors urged him to tell of all known to be politically opposed to this government without avail.

At last, when it was apparent that it would be impossible to hold out longer, Davies succumbed. Davies, cursing the men around him, agreed to answer to revive the captain, who had passed into the unconscious realm of unconsciousness. As soon as he revived two negro convicts suspended him by the thumbs. This instant operation was repeated at noon and it was 6 o'clock in the evening before they released him, more dead than alive.

Another case of torture was brought to light in the military inquiry. A young native who was known to be intimate with Carl Wideman, was handcuffed at the wrists and ankles. Then, with a reinvestment of exactly which Davies had been, he was placed in a tank of ice water. He was kept there until the circulation of blood in his extremities had almost ceased and Dr. Cooper, who appears in the unenviable light of an agent provocateur, declared that the action of the heart was almost suspended. The chief of police, Marshall Hitchcock, had the young Kanaka taken from the tank and, after having restored from his condition of semi-consciousness, he was tortured again. Flesh and blood could stand this inhuman treatment no longer and the much needed confession was given.

THE BIG WHEAT DEAL.

None of Fair's Books Show Any Dealings in Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—As to what extent James G. Fair, the late millionaire, was mixed up in the gigantic wheat deal attributed to him some years ago, promises to be a considerable feature in the contest that will ensue over his will. It is claimed by the heirs that none of his books show any dealings in wheat, but the contest will be drawn that either he was insane at the time or else his money was need without his knowledge. Several efforts have been made by the heirs to ascertain how much wheat, belonging to the estate, was stored in various warehouses, but the executors have refused to give any information on the subject.

TEXAS ROBED IN WHITE.

DALLAS, Tex., February 15.—Reports from Wednesday's snow storm from all over the state run up to without parallel in the history of Texas. A most singular fact is that the heaviest snow fell in the Gulf country. There was from four inches at Galveston and twelve inches in (Galveston), while in north Texas five inches were the average.

DIVORCE GRANTED Mrs. Wickes.

CINCINNATI, February 15.—Mrs. Laura B. Wickes obtained her decree of divorce from her husband, Thomas B. Wickes, vice president of the Pullman Car Company in Judge Smith's court this afternoon. Mrs. Wickes did not contest the case. Mrs. Wickes charged extreme cruelty.

SIGHTED A VESSEL ON FIRE.

HAVRE, February 15.—The British steamer Topaz, Captain Bray, at this port from Savannah, reports that when in latitude 49, longitude 17, she sighted a vessel about 150 feet long on fire. There was no sign of life aboard the burning vessel.

KILLED BY A TRAIN.

SACRAMENTO, February 15.—A freight train, coming in from Davisville tonight struck a man on a trestle in the Yolo delta basin, killing him instantly. His body fell into the water and was carried away before the train hands could recover it.

TWO MEXICANS FROZEN TO DEATH.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., February 15.—Joe Carahual and his son Juan, have been found frozen to death on the mesa west of the city. They left here Wednesday night with some supplies through a blinding storm.

IDaho Senatorship.

BOISE, Ida., February 15.—There was one pair in joint legislative convention today, and the ball is resented. Shoupe 19, Sweet 18, Claggett 15.

THE FINAL RALLY.

No Further Financial Legislation in This Congress.

WASHINGTON, February 15.—There seems to be little doubt that yesterday's fight was the final rally in the campaign of the administration Democrats for financial legislation in this congress. Men who are supposed to know the mind of the President and their associates are of the opinion that it is futile to attempt to secure any sort of legislation for the treasury, and they assert that he will not again recommend congressional legislation of any sort upon the finances. These Democrats are disposed to put upon the Republicans the blame for the failure of the resolution reported by the ways and means committee. For their part the Republicans explain their negative vote by saying that they could not assent to a contract made with parties for taking the bonds when they believed the issue had not been advantageously disposed of by petition in this congress.

CRUSADERS AT SIOUX CITY.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, February 15.—The W.C.T.U. temperance crusaders were out on a tour of the saloons again today, but their number was much smaller than on yesterday. All places on the principal streets of the city were visited and every body seemed to have turned out to see the crusade. Nothing else was talked of in Sioux City today but the crusade.

AN OPINION OF MAYOR SUTRO.

SAN FRANCISCO, February 15.—The Board of Supervisors were much excited when they read the interview with Mayor Suto in which he said some very uncompromising things about the mayor is an old fish and only howls when his personal interests are attacked.

FAVOR SUFFRAGE FOR WOMEN.

BOSTON, February 14.—The committee on woman suffrage of the legislature today decided 8 to 3, to report a bill in favor of municipal suffrage for women.

BILLS PASSED BY THE SENATE AND ASSEMBLY YESTERDAY.

The Speaker Warns Members That Their Pay Will Cease in Twenty Days.

SACRAMENTO, February 15.—Senator Shippe's three bills appropriating \$2000 for a new building and other improvements at the Chico Normal school were passed.

Two bills by Senator French appropriating \$10,000 for repairs and improvements at the San Jose Normal school were passed.

Senator McAlister's bill appropriating \$3000 to reimburse Marin county for expenses incurred in the prosecution of crimes committed at the San Quentin prison was passed.

Senator McArthur introduced a bill providing for the creation of a police court for the city of Ukiah.

The entire afternoon session was spent in reading bills and the calendar at 3:30 the senate adjourned until 2 o'clock Monday afternoon.

THE NUMBER THREE.

Some Curious Superstitions Regarding It in the Popular Mind.

There is a superstitious regard for the number three in the popular mind, and the third repetition of anything is generally looked upon as a crisis. Thus an article may be twice lost and recovered, but the third time it is lost it is gone for good. Twice a man may pass through some great danger in safety, but the third time he loses his life. If, however, the mystic third can be successfully passed, all is well. Three was called by Pythagoras the perfect number, and we frequently find its use symbolical of deity. Thus we might mention the trident of Neptune, the three Greek fighting of Jove and three heads of dog of Pluto. The idea of trinity is not confined to Christianity, but occurs in several religions.

In mythology also we find three fates, three furies and three graces, and, coming nearer to our own times, Shakespeare introduces his three witches. In public house signs three seems to play an important part for we frequently meet with "Three Gables," "Three Gables," "Three Bulls," "Three Tucks," "Three Fenders"—in fact, the number of almost anything of which a fertile imagination can conceive a trio. In nursery rhymes and tales this number is not unknown, and if we look back to the days of our childhood most of us will call to mind the three wise men of Gotham who took a sea voyage in a boat, not to mention the three blind men who had their tails cut off by the farmer's wife. Perhaps there is some occult power in the number which governs the division of novels into three volumes and induces doctors to order their medicine to be taken three times. It is said that some tribes of savages cannot count beyond three. But, although they may have no words to express higher numbers, perhaps we should be scarcely justified in assuming that they are incapable of appreciating the value of the latter.—New York Advertiser.

HIGHEST OF ALL IN LEAVING POWER.—LATEST U. S. GOV'T REPORT

ROYAL Baking Powder ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE SUPERVISORS.

Numerous Petitions For Rights of Way.

MR. REESE'S PATROTIC REQUEST Wants an Office and Says So—Division of the General Road Fund.

The supervisors yesterday received the following application in writing from J. W. Reese, addressed to the board, which was read by the clerk:

"LUX HOUSE, San Francisco, February 11, 1895.

"Gentlemen:—A bill is now pending in the legislature creating the office of game warden, whose duty it shall be to look after the enforcement of the game and fish laws. For several years I have taken a deep interest in these matters, and have stocked the San Joaquin with black bass, and also some of the tributaries of this and Kings river with mountain trout. I have spent considerable time, labor and money in stocking these streams, for the public good, as well as my own, and, therefore, if the bill becomes a law, and the appointing power is vested in your honorable body, I respectfully ask that you give me the appointment, so that I can not only continue the good work of stocking all our streams with good fish, but that I may be able to punish violators of the law, and stop the unlawful destruction of fish and game. Very respectfully, etc.

J. W. REESE.

Mr. Reese was the Populist nominee for the 2nd assembly district and was defeated by Bachman by a small plurality. The board evidently recognized that it is natural for Mr. Reese to want the office and the application was received and filed without comment.

On motion of Garratt, introduced by Ross, the claims of the sheriff for telephone bills were allowed.

Petitions for the establishment of new school districts, to be known as Hazelton and Bryant, were introduced and referred back to the county superintendent of schools to perfect the said petitions, these not being in accordance with law.

On application of J. C. Kimble and John House the roads referred to in their petitions were declared public highways. The petitions of O. H. Malter and Isaac May were dismissed and set aside. The petition of W. J. Kling was continued sine die. About twenty other petitions for rights of way were continued till the next meeting.

The petition of W. L. Haggan and others for a wagon road fifty feet wide, beginning at the west end of McKenzie avenue on Glenn avenue, and running west through Griffith's villa addition was continued sine die.

It was the sense of the board that all road petitions filed without an explicit statement of motives and bounds would hereafter be rejected.

The petition for subdividing over the division of the general road fund which has usually occurred heretofore, was rejected this session by a vote of 10 to 1. There was \$4000 in the fund and the petitioners asked for \$500 more. Mr. Garrett stated that his district was nearly \$4000 in debt. Mr. Reese admitted an individual's petition for a wagon road and a little in debt in his district, a few hundred dollars possibly. Sayre had recently had \$3000 and had spent about half of it. All the other districts were in the same predicament and it was the only hope of the rank and file of the parties to do anything.

After Wickham had diplomatically pointed out the fact that he should make an appropriation and consider the chairman and the clerk should go together. All the members agreed to this, and the \$11,500 was allocated as follows: No. 1 \$4000, No. 2 \$2000, No. 3 nothing, No. 4 \$2500, No. 5 \$2000.

SUN AND MOON.

A Couple of Interesting Folklore Stories Concerning These Luminaries.

The most curious of all folklore stories may be found in Charles F. Johnson's "Folklore of the World." It is one of the many myths of the moon and is fully preserved. The sun is the Allfather, the moon the Allmother, and both shine with equal light in the heavens. But the moon, the superior divinity, and that man, the animals, the flowers, every of a constant day. They agree to put on the Allfather's, or sun's, eyes. The Allmother—the moon—offers herself as a sacrifice. "Hail, moon," she says, "and leave my husband's eyes."

They accept the sacrifice and take away one of the Allmother's eyes. Hence the moon is less brilliant than the sun. The moon finds rest at night, and the flowers sleep.

In Mrs. Leiber Cohen's translation of another version of the "Jewish Fables" there is a variant of the sun and moon story derived from the Talmud. Briefly told, the sun and moon are equally human. It is the moon who wants to be more brilliant than the sun. Duty is assigned at her demands. Her light is lessened. "The moon grew pale. Then God pitied her and gave her the stars for companions."

WANT WIVES

And ladies in general to come in and look over the stock. They will appreciate it.

W. F. MOVEY

1120, 1122 and 1124 J Street

1877 Mariposa St., Fresno.

ROLES FOR SKATERS.

Captain Johnson gives Timely Advice to the Venturers.

First.—When you go skating take a bull of strong cord, to one end of which is attached a heavy fish sinker, so that if any one goes through the ice you can stand far enough away from the hole and yet render them assistance by throwing the weighted end of the line to them.

Second.—If you go through the ice, where there is a strong current, try and keep at the up river end of the hole. Rest your arm on the edge of the ice if possible, but do not attempt to climb out alone, for you will lose the strength which you will need when assistance arrives. If a person remains perfectly quiet, the cold water does not circulate through his clothes and his body remains warm. Use every effort to keep away from the down river end of the hole, for the current will sweep you under the ice in a twinkling.

Third.—If no help is near, rest on your arm on the ice, raise the foot carefully and one skate can be removed very easily. Take off the other skate in the same manner, and then with these to aid you your safety is assured.

Fourth.—If you hear any one call for help, do not hasten to the spot unless you have a pole, bush or something that will be of assistance to them.

Fifth.—Most of all, keep off the ice under which there is a strong current.

Captain Johnson has saved 18 persons from watery graves during his lifetime. —Chisholm Northwestern.

WILL THEY FUSE?

DEMOCRATS AND POPULISTS TRYING TO MIX UP.

They Disagree on Principles But Have One Common Object—the Office.

There was an effort made last night by the Democratic and Populist central committees, or rather a few members from each committee, to form a fusion of the parties for the approaching city election. The suggestion is said to have come from the Democrats. This is borne out by the fact that the meeting was held in Judge G. B. Graham's office, which is the Democratic headquarters. The greatest secrecy was maintained, and it was probably imagined that the general public would not find out what was going on. But it was no trouble to find out. All that was necessary was to ask some of the disgraced Democrats, or the disappointed Populists, and all the desired information was given.

The meeting was about as murky a failure as it could be. Only a few attended. F. Knobloch was made chairman. There was a business sort of conference, speaking generally of the designs of the Populists to carry the city elections, and how the only hope of preventing it was for the Democrats to get together as many of their scattered forces as possible and for the Populists to stand aside, and to unite in a denunciation of fusion.

There was one thing developed at the meeting, and that was the fact that there is no leader who is able and willing to take charge of the fusion movement. The members are scattered and steep having no shepherd. The majority of the members of both parties are not in favor of fusion. The Populists understand that the Democrats would not take fusion unless they knew they were less case without fusion; and the new party is not disposed to help the old and decaying one again into power. On the other hand the Democrats feel sore toward the Populists and consider the deserters from the Democratic party. Only office seekers from the two parties want fusion, but they ought to see that the rank and file of the parties do not want it.

No candidates were discussed. The more hardline who were induced to attend the meeting did not feel authorized to do anything, and after a random talk about fusion and the consideration of down stairs with discomfited looks on their faces. This was the second effort to get a meeting, and its failure will probably put a quietus on fusion for the present.

300 CORDS DRY WOOD

AT HOBBS'S YARD, Two blocks north of Blackstone Store, 153 1/2 Broadway. Also lot of cheap lumber. No. 213 Broadway avenue. Telephone 120.

DR. J. C. COOPER, Dentist.

Artificial teeth crown and bridge work, etc., executed in the most perfect manner and at all kinds of fittings done as cheap as good work can be done for.

John C. Nourse, GROCER.

Sells

SOUP

And ladies in general to come in and look over the stock. They will appreciate it.

W. F. MOVEY

1120, 1122 and 1124 J Street

1877 Mariposa St., Fresno.

SPRING SEASON 1895.

JUST RECEIVED FROM EUROPE

A Magnificent Assortment of Scotch Zephyrs, Gingham and Madras Cloths

OF OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

ALL EXCLUSIVE PATTERNS.

These are Showing in the new styles And checks and fancy designs,

Also an Elegant Line of Tailor Made English and French Woolen Suitings, Beiges, New Fancy Mixtures, Etc.

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New Goods from Europe and the East arriving almost Daily.

THE KUTNER-GOLDSTEIN CO.

The Universal Providers.

WANTED—HELP

WANTED—APPROPRIATE TO LEARN but drawing and measuring, room 1 (third) building.

WANTED—A MAN TO DRAFT GRAPHS. Must understand the business. Call at 1124 J Street at his residence, 1124 J Street.

NOTICE TO KACHARISH AND VIKARVAD. This is to certify that the above named persons are the owners of the property described in the deed of sale, and that they are the only persons who have any claim or interest in the same.

WANTED—FOR SALE—A FINE HOME. A fine home with a large lot, situated in a desirable location. Call at 1124 J Street at his residence, 1124 J Street.

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